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textile products, arriving in the customs territory of the United States for one consignee on the same conveyance on the same day, the combined value of which is over \$250, shall not be entered under the informal entry procedures set forth in subpart C, part 143 or procedures set forth in §141.52 of this chapter. Port directors shall refuse separate informal entries and require a formal entry and visa or export license, as appropriate, for all such merchandise. A consignee for purposes of this section is the ultimate consignee and does not include a freight forwarder or Customs broker not importing for its own account.

(b) Denial of entry pursuant to directive. Textiles and textile products subject to section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1854), whether or not the requirements set forth in §12.130 have been met, will be denied entry where the factory, producer or manufacturer named in the entry documents for such textiles or textile products is named in a directive published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements as a company found to be illegally transshipping, closed or unable to produce records to verify production. In these circumstances, no additional information will be accepted or considered by Customs for purposes of determining the admissibility of such textiles or textile

[T.D. 84–171, 49 FR 31253, Aug. 3, 1984, as amended by T.D. 99–68, 64 FR 48092, Sept. 2, 1999]

§ 12.132 Textile and apparel goods under the North American Free Trade Agreement.

(a) Country of origin declaration. The provisions of §12.130(f) of this part regarding submission of a country of origin declaration shall apply to all textile and apparel goods which are subject to the provisions of Annex 300–B of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Although a separate country of origin declaration shall not be required for such goods for NAFTA purposes, the following additional requirements shall apply for purposes of this section:

- (1) All commercial importations of textile and apparel goods shall be accompanied by the appropriate declaration;
- (2) A declaration by each U.S., Canadian, and/or Mexican manufacturer or producer of the goods, and, if there are multiple manufacturers or producers, a separate declaration by each manufacturer or producer shall be furnished by the importer. Packaging operations shall not be considered manufacture or production for purposes of this paragraph; and
- (3) If the port director is unable to determine the country of origin of the goods because the information contained in a declaration is incomplete, the shipment to which that declaration pertains shall not be entitled to preferential tariff treatment or any other benefit under the NAFTA for which it would otherwise be eligible.
- (b) Certificate of eligibility. In connection with a claim for NAFTA preferential tariff treatment involving non-originating textile and apparel goods subject to the tariff preference level provisions of appendix 6.B. to Annex 300-B of the NAFTA and Additional U.S. Notes 3 through 6 to Section XI, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, the importer shall submit to Customs a Certificate of Eligibility covering the goods. The Certificate of Eligibility shall be properly completed and signed by an authorized official of the Canadian or Mexican government and shall be presented to Customs at the time the claim for preferential tariff treatment is filed under §181.21 of this chapter.

[T.D. 94–1, 58 FR 69470, Dec. 30, 1993, as amended by T.D. 94–52, 59 FR 31520, June 20, 1994; T.D. 95–98, 60 FR 58518, Nov. 28, 1995]

SOFTWOOD LUMBER FROM CANADA

§12.140 Entry of softwood lumber from Canada.

The requirements set forth in this section are applicable for as long as the Softwood Lumber Agreement, entered into on May 29, 1996, by the Governments of the United States and Canada, remains in effect.

(a) Encumbrance regarding export permit and export fee. In the case of softwood lumber first manufactured